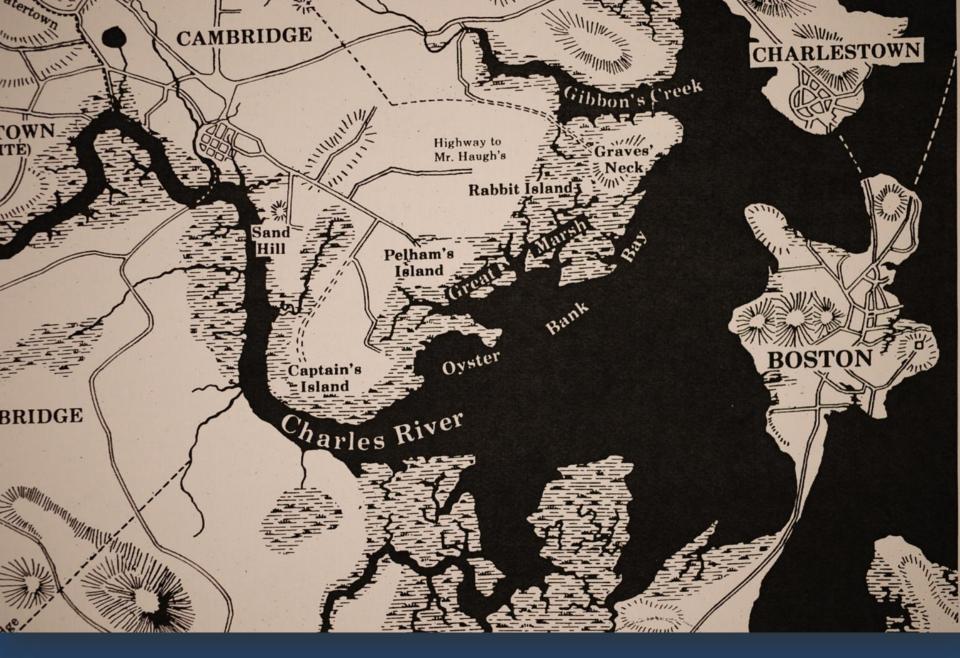
## Area Four/The Port

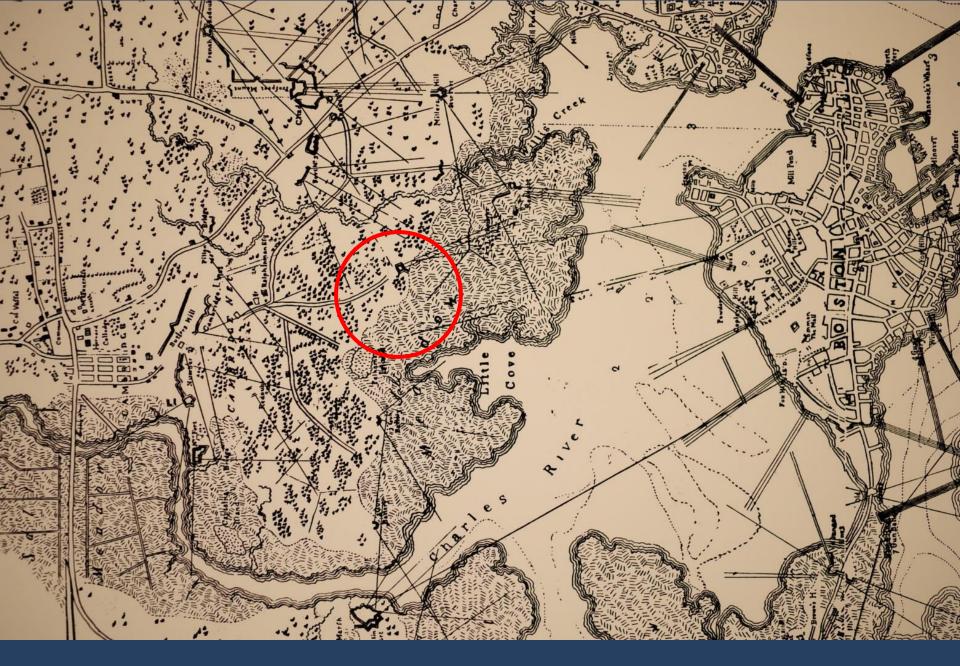
Charles Sullivan

Cambridge Historical Commission

January 19, 2016



Cambridge and Boston, ca. 1635



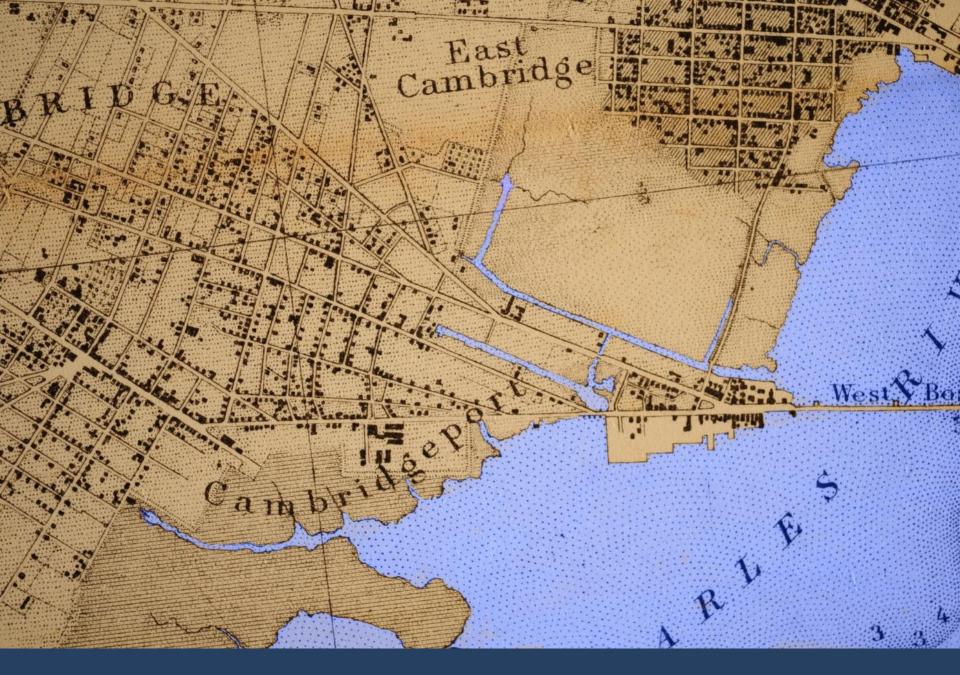
Cambridge in the Siege of Boston, 1775



West Boston Bridge, ca. 1795



Cambridge in 1830 with turnpikes leading to the West Boston and Craigie bridges



U.S. Coast Survey, 1847

sacred music, which was pursued with great zeal and spirit, good judgment and taste; and it was resolved, that as "music was the handmaid to devotion, no piece should be admitted, but of a character suited to the solemnity of the sanctuary, and to that holiness which becometh the house of God forever."

We were now terribly annoyed by the tidewaters, which would break through the dikes, or overflow sufficiently deep for a boat to ride with ease. Cellars and kitchens full, and every thing afloat. At one time the waters were four feet deep in the first story. The waters at the ebbing of the tide, would return as suddenly as they came, but the dampness would remain for a long time. Thinking our health would suffer if we remained, we determined to remove as quickly as possible, but upon making inquiry, found it was impossible to obtain a

house, with the exception of the Phipps or Boardman house; and that being such an old castle, we thought it would not be advisable. But, upon reflection, as the bridge would soon be built, and, in the rear, a road cut through to the colleges, it would be far more pleasant and convenient; we therefore secured it.

On February 2nd, 1809, the Cambridgeport Meeting-house Corporation conveyed by agreement and indenture, the meeting-house, organ, bell, etc., to the Cambridgeport parish, at which time the corporation became extinct. From the time of the dedication of the house, in 1807, to 1809, divine service had been constantly performed, at the expense of the corporation. In March, an embargo was issued by authority, prohibiting all vessels from leaving the port. "Hard times" was now the universal cry.



Margaret Fuller House, 71 Cherry Street, 1806



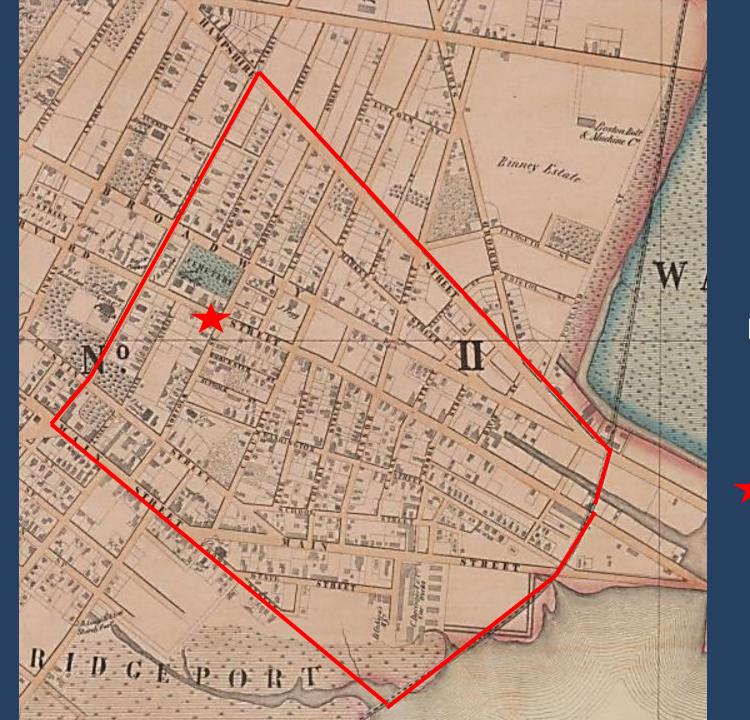
U.S. Coast Survey, 1847



Boardman house, 1801

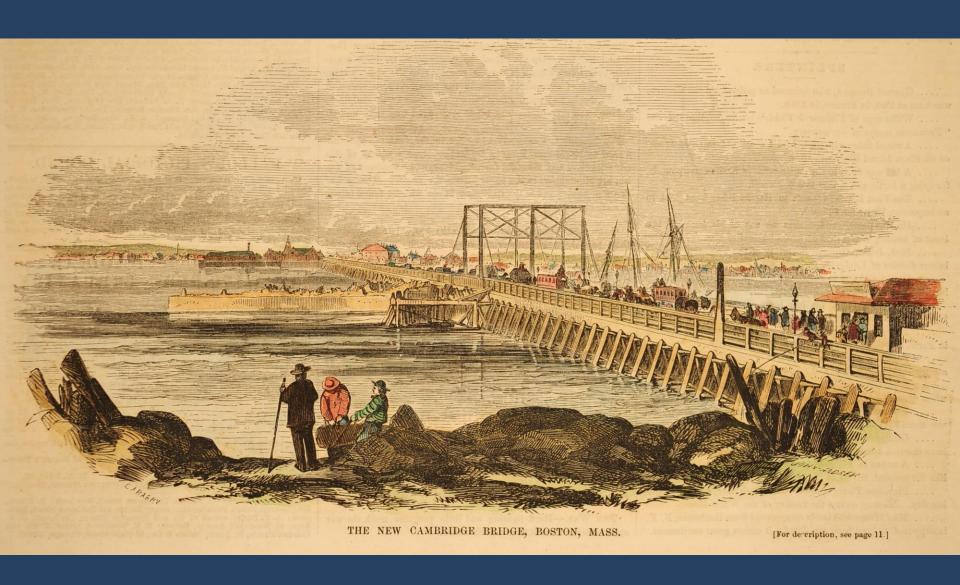


Fuller house, 1806



H.F. Walling *Map of Cambridge*1854

Town and city hall, 1832-1854



## The second West Boston Bridge, 1855

Kendall Square in the distance



Low tide near Kendall Square, 1898



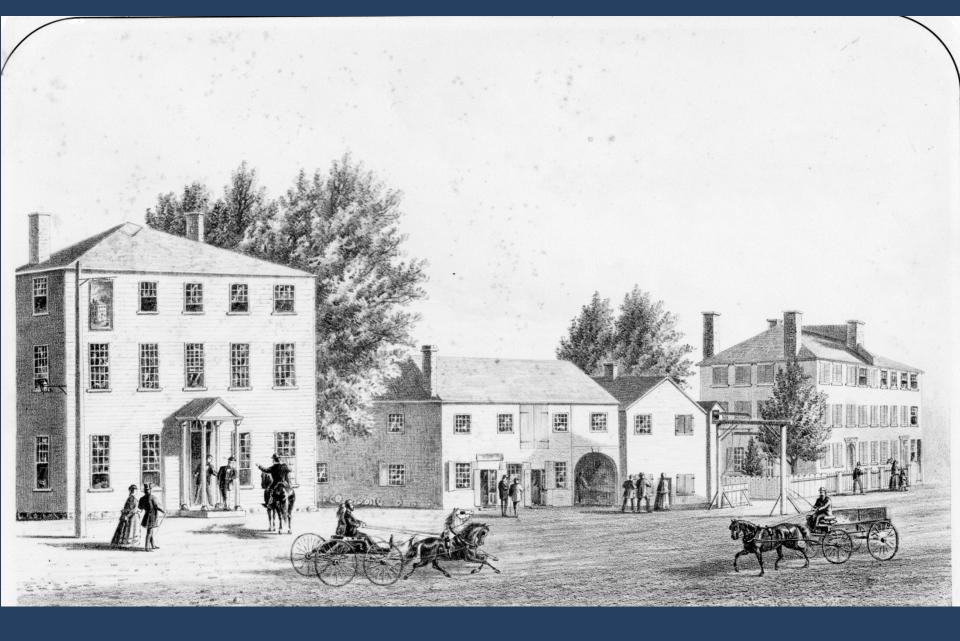
Broad Canal, ca. 1895



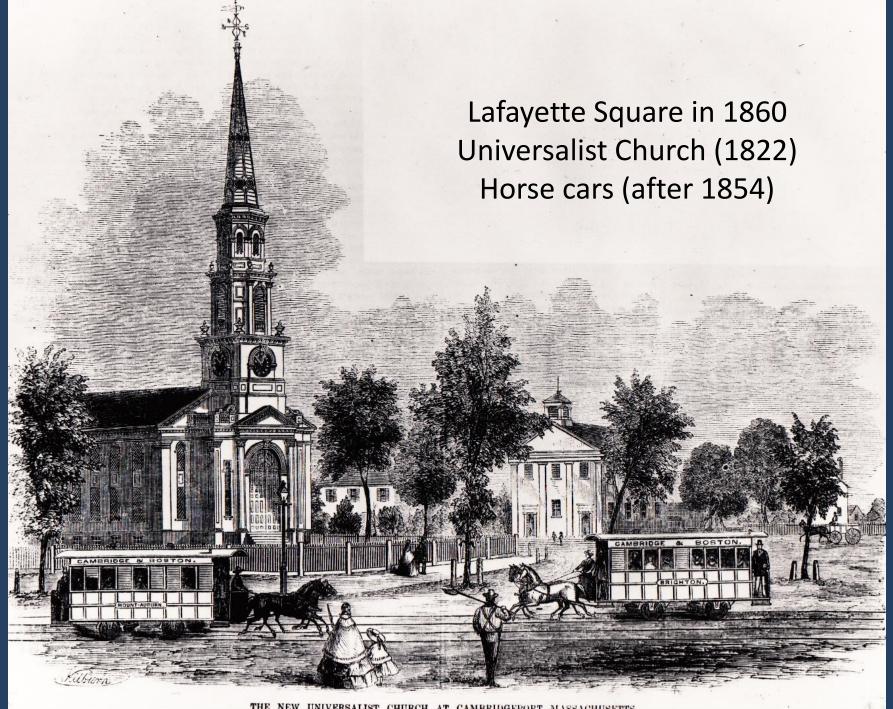
BROAD CANAL ABOVE RAILROAD BRIDGE, LOW WATER.



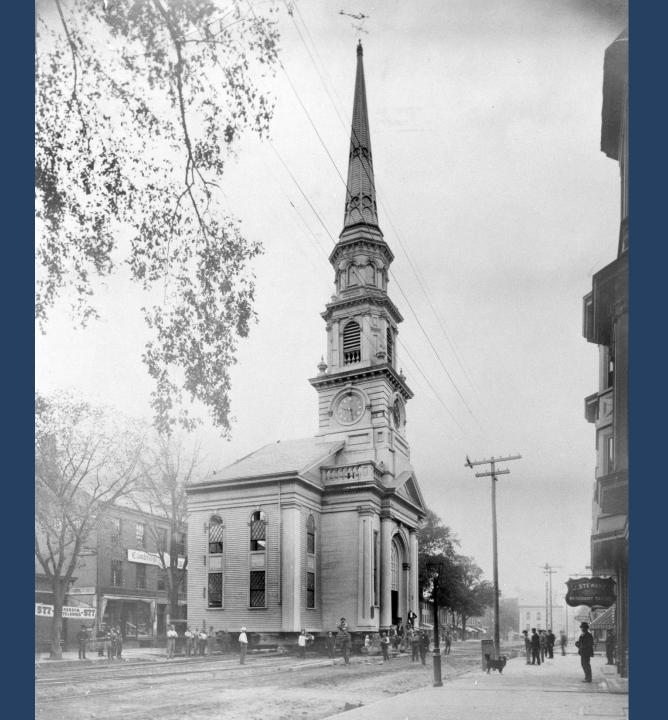
Kendall Square, ca. 1900



Hovey Tavern (1802), Main Street at Windsor Street



THE NEW UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASSACHUSETTS.



Universalist Church on the move to 8 Inman Street 1888





Broadway Common (Sennott Park), ca. 1890



Thurston, Hall & Co. bakery, Elm Street (future site of Fletcher School)

demand tois.

The entrance into our city from Boston over Main Street, requires that some improvement should be made. I refer to that portion on the northerly side from the junction of Harvard to the first house west of Washington Street. This territory should be raised and properly graded to a height of not less than three feet, after which, by the occupancy of buildings with basements, this land so eligible might be reclaimed, and would become a paying investment, and the city be relieved from what has been for so many years an unsightly and discouraging tract, and a source of filth and disease to the neighborhood. In a sanitary point of view alone, some action should be taken, and the expense paid by the property thus benefited. In this connection, I would call your attention to the expediency of planting shade trees on both

> Mayor's address to the City Council Cambridge Chronicle Jan. 11, 1868

WASHINGTON STREET DISTRICT FILLED TO GRADE

—EXTENT OF THE IMPROVEMENT—WHAT IT WILL COST THE CITY — FILLING OF THE CAMBRIDGE STREET, COPPERTHWAIT STREET AND FRANKLIN STREET DISTRICTS. — SEWAGE DIVERTED FROM FRESH POND—HEARING ON THE PROPOSED HARBOR WALL.

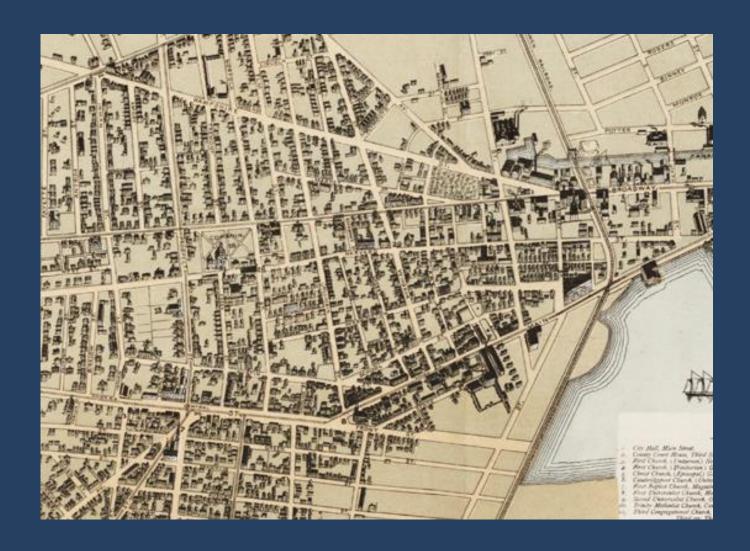
On Monday last the final settlement was arrived at between the city of Cambridge and Mr. N. C. Munson, contractor, for the work done by filling to grade the large area of lowlands in Cambridgeport, known as the Washington Street District. This work was begun a little over a year ago, and has been prosecuted with energy since that time. From four to

TEN TRAINS A DAY

Have been emptied of their gravel on the district. The filling was brought from Rice's station, just over the edge of the town of Weston, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, and the price paid was 89i cents per square yard. It has taken a little over 160,000 yards of earth to complete the work, and the total amount of Mr. Munson's bill is \$145,961.66. The labor has been a large one, the peculiar manner in which the gravel had to be distributed making it costly and slow of accomplishment. In many cases the laborers were obliged to "spoon" the earth away under buildings, and much of it had to be carried long distances in wheelbarrows. The cost of

Chronicle, Oct. 18, 1873

SEWER IMPROVEMENTS



The Port in 1877



35, 37, and 41 Clark Street, 1901



Clark and School streets, looking east, 1901



Clark Street Place, 1901

standpoint of sanitary engineering: The writer took levels on adjacent curbs, tracks ontaining [carrying—Ed.] one-third and in several sewer manholes, and discovered ge of stockot be Portlan roper pur-Hampsh f essafeicient beand sanipossi-Broadway ie efplant, Harvard ment, cident It fil-Route Austin St adof Subway bacie esdition lime) even seriesult. f the and the disnly borne The numaniwhich tothat MAP OF PART OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., SHOWING REGION OF entral SUBSIDENCE. point Full shore-line is from map of 1838. part Dotted shore-line is from map of 1824. es it Upright figures denote amount of subsidence of benchmarks, in feet. Figures the within circles below, where given, are the number of years of observation. Italic figures denote settlements of sewers, in feet, from date of construction to

1907, when most of the levels were taken. Those followed by M are for Met-

the fact that the whole district was settling. In

the next succeeding few months some 50 miles

ulosis

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-borne.

ropolitan sewers.

Both of these organisms

by hypochlorite of lime

Engineering News, Sept. 8, 1910

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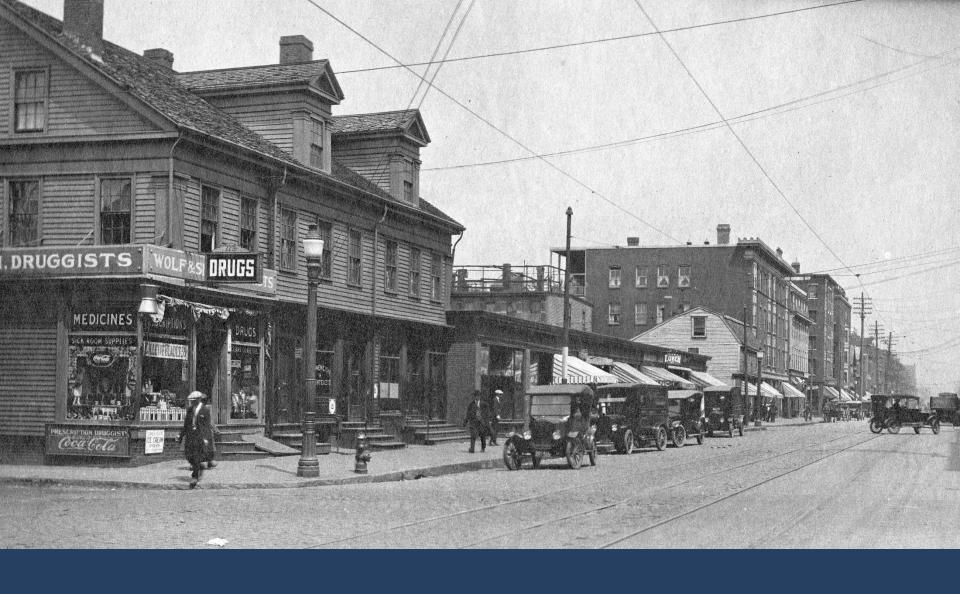
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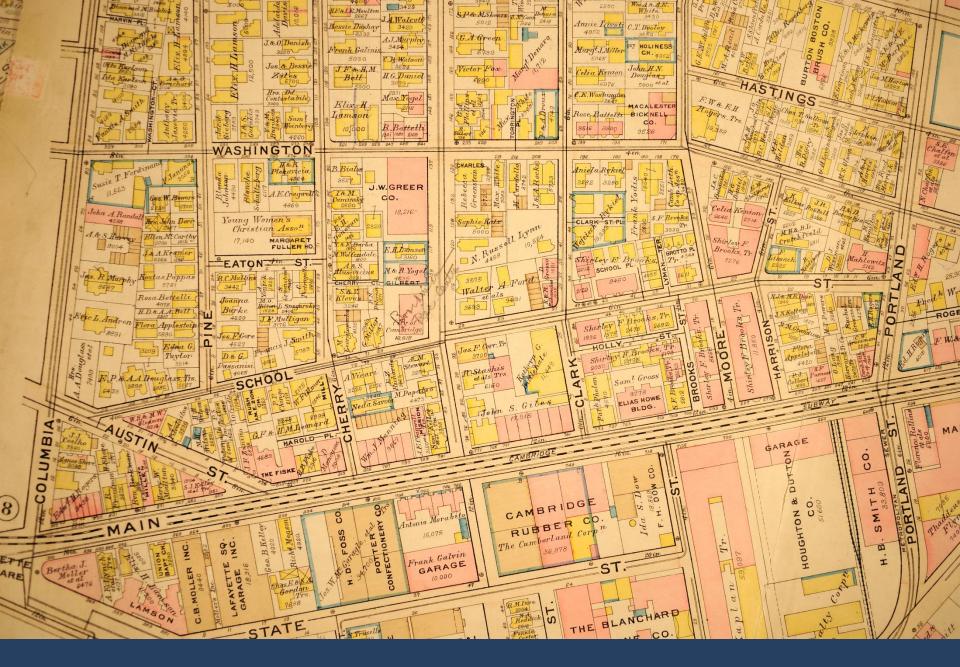
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Main Street looking east at Windsor Street, ca. 1920



G.W. Bromley, Atlas of Cambridge, 1930





Grand Junction corridor, ca. 1948



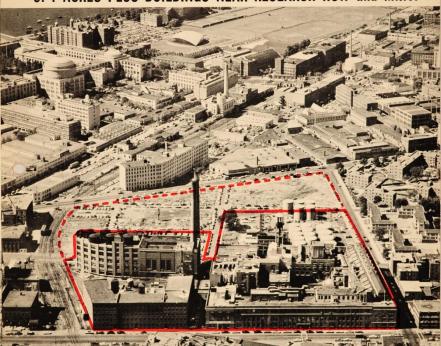






## REAL ESTATE OF LEVER BROS. CO.

8. 4 ACRES PLUS BUILDINGS NEAR RESEARCH ROW and M.I.T.



PLANT of LEVER BROS. CO. is outlined in immediate foreground. At left is B & A Railroad spur track. Cleared area to rear of Lever Bros. property is Cambridge Redevelopment Authority's Rogers Block site of 5 acres. The two properties form an attractive combination of 14 acres in the Research Row—M.I.T. (upper left corner) section of Cambridge. Dome of M.I.T. building, and Charles River are seen in upper left corner.

Buildings: 383,235 sq. ft. floor space in various buildings

Land: 367,000 sq. ft. (8.4 acres)



**Exclusive Agents** 

R. M. BRADLEY & CO., INC.

250 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.



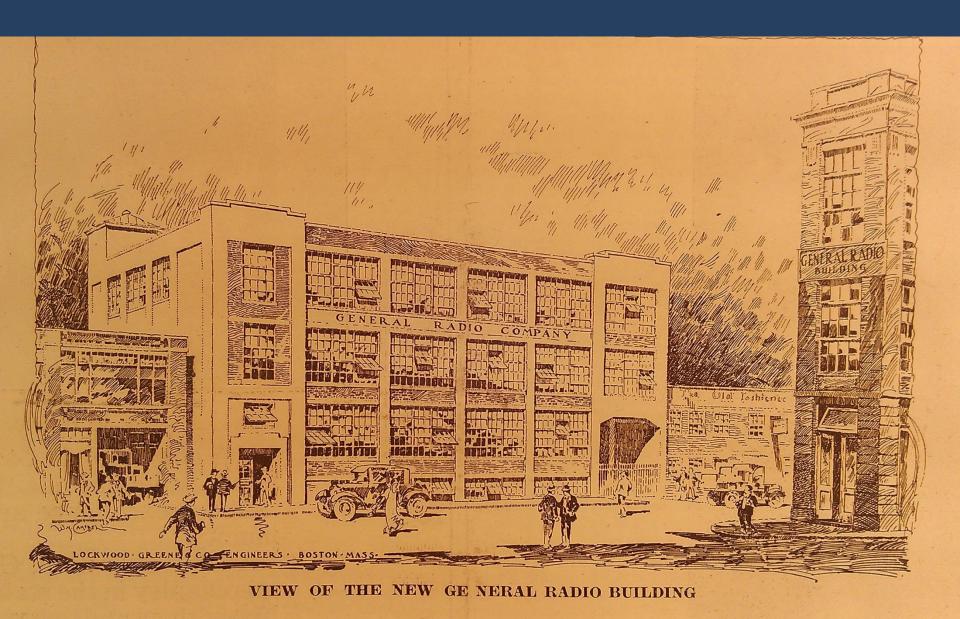


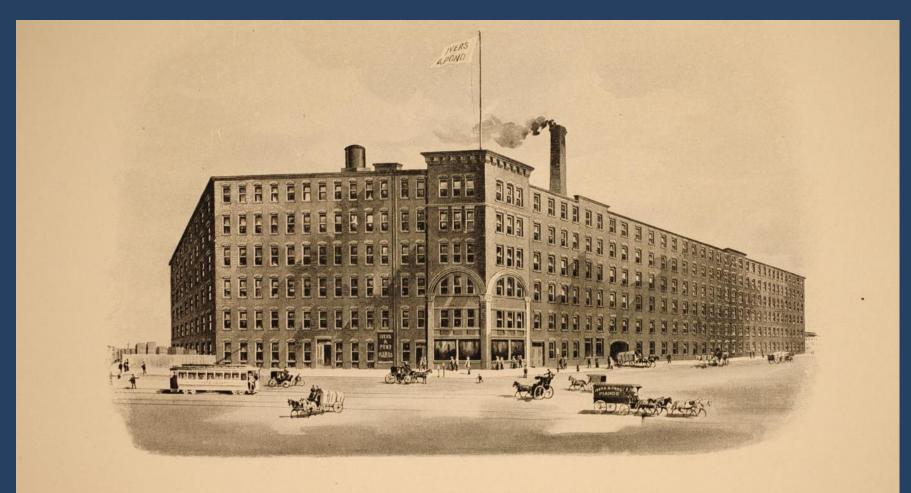
Tech Square, 1961-1965



Draper Labs, 1974-76







FACTORIES: MAIN AND ALBANY STREETS, CAMBRIDGE



## SQUIRREL BRAND

NUT CARAMELS
PEANUT BUTTER



PEANUT BARS SALTED NUTS

SALTED PEANUTS



CAMBRIDGE [1914] DIRECTORY

35

## LYSANDER KEMP & SONS

Manufacturers of

## FAMILY and SHIPPING SOAPS

## Hotel and Restaurant Trade A Specialty

Washing Powder and Natural Soap Chips.

Dealers in Soap Stocks

Factory, corner Broadway and Davis Street Cambridgeport

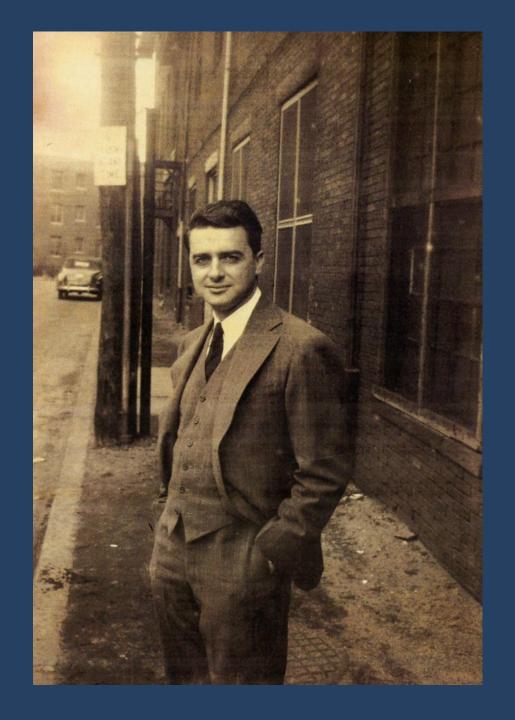
HORACE G. KEMP

JAS. H. KEMP

Telephone Connection







Edward Land, photographed on Osborn Street, ca. 1948



